FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PADILLA SAYS ARMY IN 'CONFUSION,' REQUESTS RETIREMENT

PY280111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Nov (AFP)--Gen David Padilla Arancibia, former commander in chief of the armed forces and former president, said that the current Bolivian situation "will lead, fairly soon, to the annihilation of the army."

General Padilla wrote a letter to Gen Armando Reyes Villa, current commander in chief of the armed forces, indicating that "as I am in disagreement with the policies of the armed forces I request that I be retired and immediately put into the active reserve."

Padilla indicated that "I no longer want to remain in an environment of real confusion which aids chaos and anarchy. No one who feels profound respect for his institution, to which the best years of his life have been dedicated, can witness impassively all the things which are happening in the armed forces."

The presidential appointment of Gen Ruben Rocha Patino as commander of the Bolivian Army has provoked Padilla's reaction and profound discomfort in some sectors of the Bolivian Army, according to reports published by the local press.

Padilla, criticizing the division and lack of discipline in the army, indicated that "this situation will only benefit a few, particularly those who seek to destroy the only support that the Bolivian people have for their survival."

According to Padilla, "nefarious precedents are setting in" in the Bolivian Army due to the attitudes of the high commanders of the institution. He added that the army is currently experiencing "an environment of real confusion which aids chaos and anarchy." He also said that "the job patiently done during many years of dedication so that the armed forces can have the place it deserves in the life of the nation is being destroyed in a few days."

The Bolivian Army is suffering one of its most serious crises of the last few years after having four commanders in 27 days and is experiencing controversial accusations of officers and their relatives on arbitrary decisions in the institution.

In his letter to Gen Armando Reyes Villa, Padilla added that "the work of the enemies of the armed forces should not be made easy. No more satisfaction should be given to people who expect more disagreements in our ranks."

General Reyes Villa is a general of lower rank than Padilla and was military attache in Spain until his appointment by President Gueiler as commander in chief of the armed forces.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ENDORSES PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

PY270243 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies during its regular session approved a resolution today supporting the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle for independence and sovereignty from the United States. The resolution will be sent to the second international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico to be held from 31 November to 2 December in Mexico sponsored by the World Peace Council.

MINISTER CONFIRMS NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

PY271447 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 70 PY

[Text] Brasilia--In an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has revealed that Brazil will soon sign an agreement with Iraq on the transfer of nuclear technology initially involving technical assistance and the training of personnel. But in addition to these items, the technologies for licensing nuclear plants and searching for and concentrating uranium are also for sale. Minister Cals said that in due time, when Brazil has come to rely on more sensitive nuclear technology, especially enriching and reprocessing uranium, it will decide on transferring it to other countries.

Cals also revealed that all the petroleum which Brazil needs for next year--approximately 1 million barrels daily--has been assured, and that if there is political stability in the Middle East, the supply will be guaranteed. He denied that Planning Minister Delfim Netto may be in the Middle East negotiating the purchase of petroleum, stating that the planning minister is following guidelines established by the president of the republic for tightening Brazilian trade relations with the petroleum-producing countries in that region.

Minister Cals also said: "The energy sector during the next 5 years will spend $50 billion--half for electricity and half for liquid fuel--and of the total, some 20 percent, or $10 billion, will come from abroad.

"The financial program for alcohol and coal has also been established. The resources will be divided into equal parts, coming from the energy movement fund [fundo de mobilizacao energetica], the BNDE [National Economic Development Bank], private initiative and foreign loans.

"The petroleum reserves which have been identified guarantee a production of 360,000 barrels daily for the next 5 years, while the new strata which are being discovered and the new risk contracts will make up the remaining 140,000 barrels daily. This will fulfill the government's goal of producing at least 500,000 barrels daily by 1985.

"The nine nuclear plants provided for by the FRG-Brazilian agreement will be operating by 1995, supplying 10 percent of the overall installed capacity to generate electricity, but the pace of their installation, including the orders [encomendas], will depend on the rate of transfer of technology from the FRG.

"The interconnection of systems is the technical option chosen to make feasible the supply of energy to the northeast and southeast from the future Amazonas hydroelectric dam, and the interconnection will be made directly to the northeast and through the central west to the consumption centers in the southeast."

PRESIDENT REPUDIATES ZIMBABWE RHODESIAN INVASION OF ZAMBIA

PY280154 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 p 21 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--President Joao Figueiredo last Sunday sent a telegram to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda repudiating the invasion of Zambian territory by troops of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Government of Zambia --whose president visited Brazil in August--gives shelter in its territory to guerrilla leaders and troops of the Patriotic Front.

In his telegram, released yesterday by Itamaraty, Figueiredo says that he was "deeply shocked by the aggression perpetrated against the brother people of Zambia." Figueiredo said: "In my name and in the name of the Brazilian people, I wish to convey our solidarity to your excellency and to your people." He concluded: "Please accept our best wishes of peace, security and prosperity for the Zambian people and for your personal well-being."

SPOKESMAN REITERATES CONDITIONS FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY271500 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Paris--Alexandre Garcia, Mass Media Minister Said Farhat's adviser, said yesterday that the reestablishment of relations with Brazil will be possible only when Cuba decides to suspend "exporting its ideas." He added that the Brazilian position maintained by former President Geisel has not been changed.

Garcia stated that this same position was reiterated by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo himself on 8 November during a press conference in Caracas, when he indicated that "Brazil will not reestablish relations with Cuba while the Cuban Government continues exporting its revolution," referring to the presence of Cuban troops in several countries. Garcia added: "There is no further comment to be made in this regard."

Garcia's remarks were made as a result of a report published on Thursday by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO entitled: "Cuba Wants To Reestablish Diplomatic Relations With Brazil." According to that report, the Cuban interest in normalizing relations with Brazil has been expressed in several contacts made by diplomats from both countries, in international conferences such as that of the nonalined countries, and in the UN assemblies. As reported by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, the main obstacle to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations is not the communist nature of the Cuban regime but its attitude in campaigning for and exporting its ideas.

This subject has not been commented on by Planalto Palace because both of its official spokesmen are now in Paris.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND RIVER PLATE MEETING

PY270256 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Nov 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will attend--from 3-6 December--the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin in Buenos Aires and will take the opportunity to set the date for President Figueiredo's visit to Argentina in 1980.

CNP OFFICIAL SAYS COUNTRY RUNNING SHORT OF OIL

PY260120 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 p 23 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Gen Oziel Almeida Costa, president of the National Petroleum Council (CNP), revealed yesterday that Brazil is beginning to run short of petroleum.

He said: "At this moment no one can make demands on anyone because the country lacks the resources to purchase all the oil it needs."

Oziel reported that the amount of imported oil (960,000 barrels per day) plus the domestic production (180,000 barrels per day) "is barely enough to meet current demands." He said the CNP had not been supplying fuel oil to industry in the requested amounts and recommended that businessmen "try to compensate for shortages by investing in equipment which would reduce consumption." He added that the CNP had been strictly implementing the 5-percent cut in the supply of diesel oil to leading consumers.

12 POLITICAL PRISONERS TO REMAIN AFTER CHRISTMAS PARDON

PY231647 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 20 PY

[Excerpts] The superior military court reported yesterday that after the implementation of the decree granting a Christmas pardon this year, Brazil will have only 12 political prisoners. Out of 18 political prisoners, four have already been set free, and two, Aton Fon Filho and Francisco Gomes da Silva, are to be given conditional freedom today in Sao Paulo by virtue of a reduction of sentence. Manoel Henrique Ferreira, the only political prisoner who is in a position to be directly benefited by the Christmas pardon, is already free.

Mauricio Anisio da Silva, from Recife, was given conditional freedom on Tuesday. Dionenes Sobrosa de Souza, from Sao Paulo, and Edwardo Celestino da Silva already had been freed when the presidential decree was signed.

The following prisoners will remain in prison: Alex Polari, awaiting arrangements to be given conditional freedom; Jose Roberto Goncalves de Rezende, in the same situation as Polari; Helio da Silva, with a sentence adjusted to 15 years; Carlos Alberto Sales, with a sentence adjusted to 15 years; Adilson Ferreira da Silva, who will have the right to house arrest [prisao-albergue] as of 13 February; Gilney Amorin Viana, whose sentence is not affected by the new security law; Vicente Vaz Maia, awaiting consolidation of sentences and conditional freedom; Perly Cipriano, in the same situation as Vaz Maia; Jose Emilson Ribeiro da Silva and Jose Calixttrato Cardozo de Almeida, in a position to ask for conditional freedom; and Luciano Almeida, not referred to in the study published by the superior military court presenting the situation of political prisoners in Brazil.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR ALCOHOL PROGRAM--The biggest loan negotiated by the Brazilian Government was granted today by a syndicate of 52 international banks to underwrite the national alcohol program. The $1.2-billion loan was obtained through the Morgan Guarantee Trust Company in London. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY]

DELEGATION TO IAEA--The Brazilian delegation to the 23rd ordinary meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency will be headed by Professor Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission. This meeting is to be held in New Delhi from 4-10 December. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY]

PINOCHET SAYS PARTIES, POLITICIANS NOT NEEDED

PY270124 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The country does not need parties or politicians to emerge. All it needs is faith in its destiny, President Pinochet said at a dinner given in his honor by the Iquique community. The president harshly criticized those politicians who are attempting to return to the past to recover their old privileges. He clearly warned against the eroding action of Marxism in general and communism in particular in their attempt to regain power under a false democracy.

He said: Since Chile has been facing a Marxist aggression, the country needs the people's unity, not traditional democratic unity, but unity as a way of life in which all citizens may enjoy their natural rights as human beings.

He added that Chile will never return, either directly or indirectly, to the state of affairs which forced the country to the brink of chaos, revolution and civil war and which paved the way for unprecedented foreign domination. He said: "It would be betraying the people if we restored a formal, hollow democracy like the one we had before 1973."

He said that some displaced politicians are irritated by not being able to return to a nefarious past. He said: Today, when those characters--deceptive demagogs--want to resume their nefarious actions, we can say that Chile is progressing. It is quickly moving toward success, despite the misunderstandings of some since the emergence of the country does not depend upon parties or politicians. All it needs is faith in its destiny.

FREI ADDRESSES PDC YOUTHS; POLICE ARREST 104

PY241720 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 23 Nov (AFP)--Former Chilean President Eduardo Frei today called Chile's policy "harsh, closed and without either domestic or foreign prospects."

In an impromptu speech to hundreds of youths who gathered in front of his residence, the former Christian Democratic chief of state (1964-1970) lamented the fact that the government had not allowed him to hold a meeting at a union headquarters to talk with the youth, as had been planned by the so-called "Democratic Youth Movement."

In this regard, Frei stated: "I am sorry for what has happened. We want a peaceful, just and free country. We are not the ones who sow hate. Quite the contrary, it is the ones who do not want to listen that sow hate. They are the ones who want to quash the words and the thoughts of the youth. "All this is not good for Chile. It does not open the way toward solidarity and commonsense. No steps are taken to allow the country to return to democracy. All the paths are being closed, and when paths are closed in a country, it means that whatever is being prepared is not good."

A week ago the Chilean president, Gen Augusto Pinochet, denied that a "political opening" was being launched in Chile. He said: "There is no opening, even though I am being pestered by friends with many political leanings. Today I have no political openings for you... I do not want us to go back to the old democracy."

In his 4-minute speech Frei said: "The country is being divided into good guys and bad guys, the patriots and the antipatriots. Some believe that they own the truth and do not feel like listening, and those who have their ears closed also have their eyes closed: they are blind. What a sad thing for Chile this is."

After the meeting, several youths were arrested by the police, including the president of the Democratic Youth Movement, Miguel Salazar, according to information released by sources of this organization.

Frei Appeal for Guarantees

PY241721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Nov (AFP)--According to the official news agency ORBE, former President Eduardo Frei has asked for legal guarantees for his 104 supporters who were arrested yesterday by the police and charged with holding a meeting prohibited by the military regime.

Release of Some Supporters

PY271257 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0222 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Nov (LATIN)--Judicial sources reported here today that the police have released 32 of the 104 young Christian Democrats who were detained on Friday evening in front of former President Eduardo Frei's house for holding an unauthorized political demonstration.

About 200 young Christian Democrats gathered in front of Frei's house to express their support after his return from Europe, where the former president (1964-1970) attended a meeting of the North-South commission, which is headed by ex-FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The leader of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] submitted a habeas corpus petition to the courts requesting the release of a group of 39 youths. Other PDC lawyers did the same for the rest of the detainees.

Enrique Pillas, chairman of the Santiago appeals court, today visited the police office where the youths are being held to see how they are being treated.

Judicial sources told LATIN that it is possible that the interior minister will press charges against the youths for violating the government's security law.

The sources noted that the charges may be filed on Wednesday since the interior minister has a 5-day deadline.

FORMER AMBASSADORS ACCUSE GOVERNMENT OF ISOLATIONISM

PY231356 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0110 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Nov (LATIN)--A group of former Chilean ambassadors said today that the political image of the military government and the way it has conducted its international relations have brought Chile to a regrettable state of isolation from the world.

The diplomats added that the result of this isolation was the recent decision of the OAS General Assembly in La Paz supporting the Bolivian desire for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. In a communique, the group said that the reasons behind the Chilean juridical position are clear and valid but none of the countries of the Americas, absolutely none, supported the Chilean position.

The former ambassadors indicated that the characteristics of the current Chilean Government are the ones which have damaged the image of the country. They also pointed out that there is an urgent need to correct serious diplomatic errors such as the Chilean withdrawal from the Andean Pact at the end of 1976. The communique states that this decision excluded Chile from a forum for negotiations and from a very important area as shown by recent events.

Those who signed the document include: Alejandro Magnet, former ambassador to the OAS under the former Christian Democratic government of Eduardo Frei; Maximo Pacheco, (Soviet Union); Victor Santa Cruz (England); Daniel Barria (Czechoslovakia); Gonzalo La Torre (Mexico); Alejandro Jara (Colombia); and Oscar Pinochet (Japan and Soviet Union).

ALMEYDA RESIGNS POPULAR UNITY PARTY POST

PY221343 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0349 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] EL MERCURIO reports today that Clodomiro Almeyda has definitively resigned his post as executive secretary of the Popular Unity [UP] in exile. Until the political committee meets to name his replacement, Almeyda's functions will be handled by Rafael Martinez of the Christian left, Enrique Correa of the Unified Popular Action Movement, and Jorge Inzunza of the Communist Party.

TWO MIR MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM AT CANADIAN EMBASSY

PY271810 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] When asked about a report that two persons had sought asylum at the Canadian Embassy this morning, Foreign Minister Cubillos said that the National Intelligence Center, CNI, had reported to him about it.

[Begin Cubillos recording] We have no official information yet. CNI sources have reported that there are apparently two persons seeking asylum at the embassy, but we still lack an official report. [end recording]

Responsible sources from the Canadian Embassy have noted that at 1130 this morning, two men entered the ambassador's residence. They were identified as Reinaldo Mallea Alvarez, 33 years old, a resident of Talagante and Gustavo Cornejo Pavez, 30 years old, living in (El Monte). Both men identified themselves as members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. They noted, however, that they were not involved in the Movement's recent terrorist attacks.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA271618 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0835 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian Government has declared a state of emergency in the area affected by the heavy rains and last Friday's earthquake. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala held an initial meeting with a national emergency committee that includes the 13 cabinet ministers, Red Cross and civil defense directors and the managers of the Agrarian Credit Institute and the Bank of the Republic. The departments under the state of emergency are Caldas, Risaralda, Quindio and Antioquia--which were affected by the earthquake--and Cundinamarca, Santander and part of the Atlantic coast, which were affected by floods.

The meeting immediately voted to assign 19 million pesos ($745,000) to the public disaster fund to deal with the initial difficulties created by the two natural phenomena that have left more than 200 dead and thousands injured. The Finance Ministry and the Bank of the Republic opened a special line of credit to purchase medicine and other articles required by the affected areas. The public minister announced that a group of professionals had begun to evaluate the damage suffered by hospitals in the stricken areas. He said it is necessary to take an estimate of the difficulties to prevent greater disasters, since many health centers were damaged by the earthquake that registered (?6.5) degrees on the international scale.

The heaviest rainy season in the last 20 years has left thousands homeless in Bogota and Bucaramanga, where several communities were inundated by the flood waters. Authorities in Santander Province have reported 53 fatalities. The people disappeared on Sunday when the Playonero River flooded. This confirms reports that there were 100 deaths in the area. Meanwhile, officials at the meteorological and hydrological institute fear the heavy rains may continue until the end of the year.

FARC GUERRILLAS EXECUTE TWO OIL RIGGERS

PA271945 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bucaramanga--Two oil riggers were killed by guerrillas today in rural Cimitarra, southwest of Santander, following a 6-hour trial. The two men, Dario Contreras and Jose Diaz Salamanca, were working for an oil company in the (?Carare-Opon) jungle. They were executed by members of the 4th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] led by Ricardo Franco, alias "Lieutenant Franco." It seems they were killed for refusing to help the insurgents, who suspected them of being army informers. They were killed near La Verde, Cimitarra. Sixty residents of urban and rural Cimitarra have been killed by the FARC so far this year.

KIDNAPERS RELEASE BUSINESSMAN HELD 3 MONTHS

PA271952 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cali--An economist and businessman from Cali, who lives in Medellin and was kidnaped in Urarba 3 months ago, appeared safe and sound today in San Pedro, between Antioquia and Sucre, his relatives have reported in Cali. His name is Luis Alberto Restrepo (Jirona), 29, who had been held captive since early September in an unspecified place by an alleged guerrilla group. Restrepo (Jirona) was kidnaped as he was visiting a farm belonging to his father, Francisco Restrepo. It has not been learned whether he paid a ransom and if so, how much.

MISSION DISCUSSES IRAN WITH CASTRO

PA272158 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 2326 GMT 26 Nov 79

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (VENPRES)--Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the secretariat general of the presidency, stated today the U.S.-Iranian case was discussed during the talks a Venezuelan mission held with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos headed a Venezuelan mission to Havana last weekend that discussed bilateral matters. The minister of the secretariat noted: "It is only natural that the situation in Iran or the Iranian crisis was discussed during bilateral talks--in this case between Fidel Castro, who is president of the nonalined countries, and Venezuela, a member of OPEC."

Asked about how the problem was analyzed, Garcia said the position of the countries in the Iranian crisis was studied. Regarding the suggestion (Shah) Mohammad Reza Pahlavi be tried by an international court which would have a nonalined country representative, Garcia stated: "That subject was not discussed." The minister said that this is not a subject to be discussed.

Referring to Cuban-Venezuelan relations, Garcia said many important matters were discussed. "We have normal diplomatic relations and it is only natural that two countries such as Cuba and Venezuela should discuss them."

The journalists insisted on asking whether or not there is concern in the Caribbean area due to the Iranian crisis and minister Garcia stated: "I cannot speak for the Caribbean. I speak for Venezuela." He noted: "There is international concern over the crisis in Iran."

BISHOP DENIES GRENADA WITHIN CUBA'S ORBIT

PA271705 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0627 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (VENPRES)--Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop roundly denied today that his country is within Cuba's orbit but conceded that it does maintain good relations with Cuban leaders. He made the statement a few minutes after leaving President Luis Herrera Campins' office at Miraflores Palace.

Bishop arrived at 0900 today on a 2-day visit to Venezuela. He said the visit should be viewed as an opportunity to expand contacts between the Grenadian and Venezuelan governments and peoples. Bishop said, "The time has come when all countries in this region, regardless of cultural and language differences, must draw closer and develop their ties of friendship under the most complete and feasible form of cooperation."

Answering a question about whether Grenada is in Cuba's orbit he denied it categorically saying: "We are not within anybody's orbit but do have good relations with the Cuban Government." He added that Grenada views these relations as an approach to be developed with all Caribbean and Latin American countries. "This is also part of our foreign policy of developing relations with all countries except South Africa," Bishop said. He noted that relations must be based on the principles of sovereignty, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Asked if he planned to sign any agreements with Venezuela, Bishop said he would discuss trade, energy, delimitation of submarine areas, tourism and other topics. Answering another question from newsmen at Miraflores Palace, Bishop said emphatically that "Grenada is democratic and also socialist."

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco was present at the meeting between the chief of state and Bishop.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO DISCUSS NEW CANAL WITH JAPANESE

PA261914 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Eduardo Morgan, special envoy of the Panamanian president, will meet in Tokyo tomorrow with Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to brief him on a project to build a new canal in our country. The meeting will also be attended by U.S. Senator Mike Gravel. The new canal would be built to the west of the present canal and would be wider. It would be a sea-level canal without locks and extend some 100 km. Senator Gravel said the United States has already invested $21 million in studies for the new canal. Morgan's and Gravel's meeting with Japanese officials is aimed at getting them interested in financing the project. Up to 300,000-ton ships could cross the new canal which would take 10 years to build at a cost of $8.3 billion.

PRESIDENT ROYO CALLS FOR PEACE IN EL SALVADOR

PA272200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 27 Nov 79 pA

[Text] Panama City, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo today appealed to those promoting violence in El Salvador to lay down their arms and to take the path of dialog. In El Salvador, many extreme leftist and rightist armed groups have rejected the government's appeal for peace and dialog and continue to spread violence.

The Panamanian president's appeal was made a short time before the noon arrival in Panama today of a Salvadoran high-level delegation comprised of three members of the Salvadoran Government junta. Queried by the press on the meaning of the visit to Panama by the Salvadoran leaders, Aristides Royo said he interpreted the visit as a greater rapprochement in Salvadoran-Panamanian relations and as a hope for Central American unity. Royo added that the armed forces proclamation issued by the young Salvadoran officers after the overthrow of President Carlos Humberto Romero seemed very good to him.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutterrez, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Mario Antonio Andino are heading a high-level delegation which arrived in Panama today for an official 24-hour visit. The mission includes Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia and Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi. The Salvadoran leaders' visit to Panama is the last stage of a Central American tour which included Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. The tour's principal objectives were to establish friendly relations and explain the Salvadoran junta's government plans.

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS VISIT, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

Ozores, Junta Members Interviewed

PA271905 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Aristides Royo at noon today received three members of the Salvadoran Government junta who are in Panama to explain their policy toward Central America. The visitors are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Mario Antonio Andino. At the airport we interviewed Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores on the significance our government attaches to the visit by the Salvadoran junta members.

[Begin Ozores recording] When the coup occurred in El Salvador the civil-military junta issued a proclamation which was published here in Panama. It established the desire of the new junta to improve relations and it listed the countries they are interested in: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama.

The junta is fulfilling its promise and has visited all four countries. We attach great importance to this visit because, being a new government which has expressed the desire to learn about our experiences, to see in what fields we can cooperate more closely, this is in our opinion a positive measure on their part. Naturally we are quite receptive and willing to cooperate as much as we can in whatever areas they prefer. I believe contacts between Panamanian and Salvadoran leaders will be very positive and will have good results, especially now that modern diplomacy facilitates personal contacts. [end recording]

After noting the strengthening of relations between Panama and El Salvador, Guillermo Manuel Ungo was interviewed by David Carrasco:

[Begin recording] [Question] We have heard that your delegation had a fruitful meeting in Nicaragua and that the two countries reaffirmed their commitments to obtain peace in Central America as one of the basic principles for the region's development.

[Answer] Yes, we had a very successful meeting with the members of the national reconstruction junta, and one of the conclusions expressed in the communique refers to our mutual willingness and desire to remove all the obstacles to Central American democratization and integration. It was very cordial and very positive. We found many common political, economic and social objectives.

[Question] There were incidents this morning in El Salvador, including the occupation of the three radio stations by armed groups. Do you believe that is alien to the present Salvadoran political concept?

[Answer] Well, those are customs of the past which still persist. They are small incidents, occupations of approximately 20 minutes to broadcast revolutionary messages. We believe they are truly losing their effect and impact because all political, popular and revolutionary orgnizations have complete freedom of expression and they are expressing themselves in the streets and in the mass media with complete freedom. Therefore, though that could be justified in the past due to the undemocratic closing and control of democratic channels, it no longer makes much sense. Those are somewhat symbolic gestures which do not correspond to the present reality. We do not attach any great significance to them.

[Question] In the last few days the press has said a lot about differences between the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras. To what extent is the Salvadoran Government willing to settle those differences, which emerged after the war?

[Answer] It is not our business to meddle in the affairs of the Honduran and Nicaraguan governments, but we have already expressed our willingness to help as much as we can to remove the obstacles in Central America and to develop a Central American spirit. We have the best intentions of quickly solving our differences with Honduras through the mediation that began last year. [end recording]

Col Abdul Gutierrez said it would be irresponsible to hold general elections now, in reply to a query by Jose de Jesus Martinez Gonzalez:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] Definitely. We have said on several occasions that it would be irresponsible at this time to hold elections in El Salvador because the tranquility and peace necessary for the democratization process do not now exist. Unquestionably the process itself takes into consideration the holding of free elections, but that is not all. We must pacify the country first, and I believe we are on the right path because we have established a pluralist government and have a pluralist cabinet in which all the different sectors are participating.

The same tendency is reflected in the municipalities, where we have been appointing municipal councils and mayors. Therefore we believe we are on the right path, and as soon as the conditions are right we will hold them. [end recording]

Colonel Gutierrez replied to several questions about the situation in the area, including one on the new Salvadoran Government's position on the dispute with Honduras: [begin recording] We are continuing, like the previous government, to deal with the mediation with Honduras. We are dealing with that and seeking mediation as a step to attain peace. In this respect, the new government supports mediation. [end recording]

Colonel Gutierrez also expressed his opinion on the influence the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution has had in Central America: [begin recording] Events in one country always affect another; there are always consequences. However, I can say that Salvadoran problems are different from those of Nicaragua, and we want to solve the country's problems in a different manner.

[Question] We would like to have your opinion of the latest incidents between Nicaragua and Honduras from the viewpoint of Central American integration.

[Answer] I have absolutely nothing to say because we cannot interfere in the problems of other states. [end recording]

Goals of New Government Explained

PA280122 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] A foreign policy oriented toward ideological pluralism, an authentic agrarian reform and diplomatic relations with all the nations of the world as long as the principle of nonintervention is respected are the goals of the new Salvadoran Government. Members of the Salvadoran Government junta expanded on these points at a news conference at the Holiday Inn this morning which the Panamanian and foreign ministers attended.

One of the Salvadoran Government junta members said that all political organizations will be recognized, whatever their ideological tendency. The only thing desired is that they participate in the process of democratization.

Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo said the marks of the previous regime are still noticeable and this has lead certain sectors to believe the present junta is an extension of the previous government. This, however, is not true. He said facts were proving the opposite. Positive proof of the break with the past is the freedom of expression evident at all levels, the similar freedom to organize and the mobilization and return of exiles.

Referrring to political prisoners and missing persons, Dr Ungo said this problem has been specifically identified with the former governments of General Romero and Colonel Molina and it was not in the interest of the present junta to permanently turn its eyes to that corrupt and demoralized past which developed a policy of repression against the Salvadoran people. He emphatically stated, however, that it is necessary to discover the true nature of the repression in order to advance toward the future. For this reason a special investigation committee was appointed. It was composed of honorable citizens responsible to the government junta, the attorney general of the republic and also other members appointed by the Supreme Court. It is, however, independent of the revolutionary government junta, said a junta member, adding that the committee had turned in a report.

[Begin Ungo recording] As stated in the proclamation of the armed forces, we have promised to establish peace and to make the necessary economic, social and political changes to achieve a just distribution of wealth.

An agrarian reform is being planned at this precise moment. The revolutionary government junta's first decrees to this effect will be published this week. We have been working hard and within a few days we will announce our general lines of action regarding the other reforms we are planning to carry out. This is all we can say on this matter.

We have appealed to all revolutionary groups to join the nation's democratization process. In El Salvador we have truly opened all communication channels and appealed to all groups to talk with us. We have had some definite signs of this with some of the organizations. We have not yet achieved this goal with the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc because they are not ready to talk to us yet. We have, however, already held talks with other groups and they have outlined their views. I believe that as we open more communication channels--as we take steps to vindicate the Salvadoran people--I believe other groups are going to join the process a few at a time. The government--its actual formation and shape, both at the highest and cabinet level--has opened this opportunity. Now we have a pluralist cabinet in which all political tendencies are represented. I think this same formation is reflected at the municipal level. We are beginning to appoint new mayors, city councils and departmental governors. This is going to pave the way to opening the democratization process we have announced. [end recording]

Mario Antonio Andino, another member of the Salvadoran junta, in referring to his country's foreign policy, said it will be pluralist and that respect for the principle of nonintervention will be the norm of this policy.

[Begin Andino recording] We have designed our foreign policy in consonance with our domestic policy. That is, we consider it an extension of our domestic policy. To this effect, our foreign policy should be based on the same principles that we have imposed on our domestic policy. They are: pluralism, respect for human rights and social justice.

This implies that in our foreign policy we seek relations with all the nations of the world, whatever their ideologies. Of course we respect the right of all the nations to have whatever government they consider advisable. We also demand effective human rights in the world, which implies opposing all forms of colonialism, all forms of racial discrimination and so forth.

In line with our principles of social justice, we favor a new international economic order that will allow our underdeveloped nations to play a more adequate role within the process of world economic development. All of this implies support for the organization of nonalined countries and the Group of 77 as has been stated in the communique. [end recording]

After the news conference the members of the Salvadoran Government junta departed for their country. They had previously visited Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Communique Issued, Members Depart

PA280207 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Communique on talks with Panamanian President Aristides Royo, read by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Miguel Antonio Dada Hirezi--recorded]

[Text] On 26 November members of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta Mario Antonio Andino, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Guillermo Manuel Ungo accompanied by Minister of Foreign Relations Hector Dada Hirezi and Minister of Defense Col Guillermo Garcia paid an official visit to President of the Republic of Panama Aristides Royo and held extensive discussions with him and members of his cabinet during which the following issues were stressed:

The members of the Salvadoran junta presented a cordial greeting to the Panamanian Government and people, affirming their intention to increase bonds between the two nations. This greeting and expressed intention were warmly reciprocated by the president of Panama, who voiced satisfaction over the visit of the Salvadoran chiefs of state.

The members of the junta gave a detailed explanation of the reasons for the coup d'etat on 15 October in which the regime of former President Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown. They pointed out it had committed multiple violations of the political constitution, installing a climate of terror, corruption, insecurity and violation of human rights and thus had provoked a political and economic crisis. They also referred to their intent to initiate a serious democratization process which would entail radical changes in the overall structure of Salvadoran society with a view to obtaining a just distribution of national wealth, breaking with the privileged elite for the sake of common good and social justice.

They emphasized the revolutionary and nationalist character of the revolutionary movement, which is in line with the democratization process in Latin America and seeks to break with the negative molds of the past.

The chiefs of state of El Salvador and Panama agreed fully that their foreign policy will be committed to the defense of Third World causes and to strengthening and broadening of the movement of nonalined countries. They expressed their solidarity with the struggles of oppressed peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

They also criticized the closed attitude of the industrialized powers, which have persistently forestalled the establishment of a new international economic order. To this effect they affirmed their absolute support and interest in the negotiations aimed at achieving greater access for nontraditional exports of developing countries to the markets of developed countries and in contributing to the strengthening of the Group of 77 as an entity coordinating Third World efforts to achieve the stabilization of the prices of basic commodities in the world market.

The members of the revolutionary junta stated their solidarity with Panama's struggle for the recovery of national sovereignty over the interoceanic waterway and their recognition of the extraordinary gains achieved with tenacity and valor which have become a reality with the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

They voiced unlimited support for the Government of Panama in its objective of effectively establishing a permanent neutrality in the canal to guarantee free access for all states. To this effect the visiting heads of state announced to President Royo that El Salvador will sign the protocols of the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the canal and the operation of the Panama Canal.

The heads of state affirmed their disposition to broaden the area of application of the free commerce treaty now in effect and to promote the increase of reciprocal commercial exchange. They also voiced their willingness to take new measures to reinforce the practical application of the basic accord on technical cooperation existing between the two countries.

The chiefs of state agreed on the importance of the Latin American Economic System [LAES] as an instrument for the economic liberation of the region as well as an impetus to integration and cooperation among the Latin American nations, and, to this effect, voiced their support for the LAES action committees and the multinational enterprises created within its framework. The chiefs of state of El Salvador expressed their great interest in the Panamanian proposals to the 13th conference of the Latin American armies regarding the enhancement of the military, the battle against poverty and the goal of transforming the School of the Americas into a center of military training free of exclusively U.S. teaching patterns and establishing a joint inter-American teaching command to control its doctrine and operation.

In conclusion, the Salvadoran heads of state affirmed their firm support for Panama's aspiration of obtaining a seat on the International Farming Development Fund as just recognition for the outstanding role this country has played in the international community.

[Dated] Panama City, 26 November 1979.

PRESS ASSOCIATION VOICES CONCERN OVER ARRESTED CORRESPONDENT

PA272243 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guido Fernandez, Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) freedom of the press committee chairman, said today IAPA has asked the Panamanian president to explain the case of the missing press correspondent.

We sent telegrams to Panamanian President Aristides Royo asking him to explain the reasons behind the arrest and deportation of correspondent Carlos Reyes Manzo, or his whereabouts, Fernandez said. Fernandez is also editor of the newspaper LA NACION.

Reyes, correspondent for AP, ACAN-EFE and other local media, was arrested Friday, deported to Chile and then returned to Panama by Chilean officials. He has been missing ever since he arrived in the Panamanian capital. [Presumably Panamanian] Government officials said he was accused of being "undocumented" and of being involved in political affairs.

While the press, citing official reports, says he was deported to Paris at noon on Monday, his wife, Mercedes, reports that she talked to him over the telephone yesterday evening, and he was at Tocumen airport.

A writ of habeas corpus was filed on his behalf and was accepted by a Panamanian court. The court then ordered the National Guard to turn the prisoner over to civil justice. However, according to the court, that order has not been carried out.

Government Justifies Deportation

PA280301 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Elias Castillo, director of the Panamanian Immigration Department, this afternoon said photographic reporter Carlos Reyes was deported to Paris, France, solely because he was illegally in our country. Panamanian President Aristides Royo has said foreigners must not interfere in Panama's political affairs.

BRIEFS

U. S. RULING ON SHIP--A U. S. court has ruled in favor of Panama in the suit filed by a company which owns a Panamanian-registered ship that was seized by the U. S. Coast Guard for carrying drugs in international waters. A U. S. federal district court in southern Florida ruled that the ship will be turned over to the Panamanian authorities who will initiate legal proceedings. The capture of the ship was coordinated by the National Guard G-2, the attorney general's office, the Foreign Ministry and the ships department of the Finance and Treasury Ministry. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS TRIAL OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

PA280259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (AFP)--The special committee investigating the situation of political prisoners and missing persons in El Salvador today recommended that former Presidents Armando Arturo Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero be tried.

The committee also recommended to the government junta that trials be begin against the directors of the national guard, treasury police and national police who held office during the Colonel Molina and General Romero regimes. The recommendations are included in the first report the committee presented to the government junta today. The report also indicated that the committee has proof of the capture and disappearance of more than 50 persons, and that high-ranking military officers are involved.

The committee indicated that former Presidents Molina and Romero must be tried since they were commanders in chief of the armed forces during their administrations. The report also recommends that the new government prohibit the existence of jails of provisional detention in the military institutions, especially in the aforementioned institutions. It also recommended that steps be taken toward idemnifying the families of missing political prisoners whose deaths are proven or presumed.

BPR, LP-28 PROMISE NOT TO SET BUSES ON FIRE

PA272312 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 2 PA

[Text] The 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) have promised bus owners that they will no longer set buses on fire.

This is what Edgar Alfredo Paniagua, vice president of the Association of Salvadoran Autobuses Businessmen, told this newspaper. He said the promises were made after the association asked the organizations in writing to cease affecting their public service.

Paniagua said the businessmen submitted a balance sheet to prove that their revenues are very small, that they have big debts and that they are demanding state aid to be able to maintain low fares.

Paniagua said the BPR and the LP-28 realized the situation and responded that they will no longer set buses on fire. However, they said they cannot answer for what other extremist organizations might do.

Paniagua said it is understood that most bus enterprises providing urban services are owned by workers cooperatives. Paniagua noted that bus drivers are demanding a basic salary of 18 colones a day instead of the 12 colones they now earn. Twelve colones a day does not satisfy their needs because of the high cost of living.

DISCOVERY OF COMMON GRAVE REPORTED

PA271959 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Vicente, El Salvador--The remains of 10 people who were murdered and buried in a common grave have been found near the Pan-American Highway at a place known as Castillo de la Montana.

GUATEMALA

VILLAGRAN RESIGNS OVER GOVERNMENT FAILURE; WILL LEAVE COUNTRY

PA280004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2013 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The failure of the government plan which was announced prior to the March 1978 elections and the nonfulfillment of its political program has led to the resignation of Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer. The announcement of this decision, which has direct implications for the public administration, provoked a series of comments today at all political, economic and social levels in the country.

It had been rumored for approximately 6 months that the vice president would resign. The vice president himself said President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and the army general staff had already been officially informed.

The vice president now only has to officially notify the Guatemalan Congress which, in a joint session with the Council of State, must choose a replacement or decide whether or not to leave the post vacant until the end of the constitutional term in 1982.

Villagran Kramer, known for his frank statements, has provoked a commotion not only over his resignation but also over his remarks. Besides indicating the government plan has failed, he added that the political program was based on a democratic, economic and social opening. "When instead repression is increased, a vice president with a clearly defined belief must resign," he emphatically stated.

He denied his resignation is due to the possibility that he might run for public office in the future. Asked if this means that he is completely withdrawing from national politics, the former university professor and international law expert, emphatically said yes. He added he will be leaving the country, "accepting the recommendations which have been made in this regard." However, he did not indicate who had advised him or the reasons for such recommendations. He also said the resignation of a vice president is not a hasty matter and for this reason he has consulted Guatemalan democratic and progressive parties and politicians, and Latin American governments and politicians of the same ideology.

"I have not consulted the revolutionary and the democratic institutional parties (government parties) because they view my resignation not as an important state issue but as a Christmas present," he added.

The president-vice president crisis which has emerged with the announcement of Villagran Kramer's resignation is the most serious one since this public post was created in 1966. Villagran Kramer said his resignation will be effective in January 1980.

Vice Presidents Clemente Marroquin Rojas (1966-1970) and Mario Sandoval Alarcon (1974-1978) publicly disassociated themselves from Presidents Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro and Kjell Laugerud Garcia, respectively, but did not resign.

NICARAGUANS, OTHER REFUGEES WILL NOT FACE IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

PA271421 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Refugees from Nicaragua or any other country who are in Guatemala will not be abused nor will they face immigration problems, according to Col Raul Alvarez Montecruz, director of this office. He said action will be taken against foreigners who are living in this country without the proper legal documents or who have entered illegally.

HONDURAS

PEREZ DENIES CALLING NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS INCIDENT 'ESPIONAGE'

PA271913 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso told newsmen today: "I did not label the recent incident involving two Nicaraguan Embassy officials an act of espionage."

He said the foreign secretariat merely sent a note to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto reporting the events that led to the incident. "However, it was never called espionage," he repeated. He said investigations are still underway to determine the facts. "They will be explained later," he added.

Perez Cadalso said Honduras favors strengthening ties with the Nicaraguan people but that it does not know how the Nicaraguan Government feels about this matter. He denied any [word indistinct] with hostile forces of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government but voiced his concern over the fact that hundreds of Cuban teachers have been sent to the Honduran border. "We are worried about those Cubans who have an ideology that is incompatible with our own," he said.

ARMY DENOUNCES INCURSION BY SANDINISTS TO RECOVER BODY

PA280428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (AFP)--Military spokesmen here denounced today a new incursion into Honduras by members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist army.

Sandinist patrols entered last night through the border post of El Horno, Choluteca Department, to recover the already buried body of Victor Manuel Gonzalez. Gonzalez was killed some weeks ago in a confrontation between Nicaraguan soldiers and Honduran army patrols.

The charge was made as the Honduras Foreign Ministry waited for the arrival of a Nicaraguan mission which is coming to retrieve Nicaraguan diplomats accredited to Honduras, and is led by Luis Andara, head of Central American Affairs for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. Meanwhile, this is the first day of the occupation of the metropolitan cathedral by the Honduran University Students Federation and the Christian Movement for Justice. The organizations are demanding the repatriation of Jesuit priest Guadalupe Carney.

Catholic priests held a mass today in the church's atrium in support of the occupation while the army--which has remained silent on the action--dispatched plainclothesmen to guard the areas near the cathedral.

MILITARY UNIFORMS CONFISCATED BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

PA272008 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 9 PA

[Text] A truck loaded with military uniforms, possibly destined for the Nicaraguan army, was detained last Monday by customs officials in Las Manos, on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

The light blue truck has Nicaraguan license plates E-108666-1978. Its owner was not identified because the case is in its summary stage.

Hector R. Aguilar, director general of customs, said the clothing was manufactured in a onduran textile mill. It is presumed that it was being exported to Nicaragua without obtaining the corresponding permits that are granted by the armed forces general staff and Defense and Finance ministries.

Aguilar explained that the authorities confiscated between 700 and 800 uniforms, including shirts, trousers, underwear and socks weighing a total of 1,200 kg. The official said the truck was sent to him by the customs director of Las Manos, Antonio Erazo, who is under the supervision of the 11th infantry battalion, headquartered in Ojo de Agua, Paraiso Department.

NEW MARXIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT EMERGES, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA280252 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A group called the Peoples Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo--MRP] emerged here today with the distribution of a lengthy communique explaining its objectives. The communique indicated the MRP plans to struggle for the defense of the masses, the unity of the popular forces, democratic freedoms, the changes the country needs and full national sovereignty.

Everything seems to indicate the MRP has a Marxist-Leninist ideology, making it the second front formed in recent months in Honduras. The other group is the Morazanist National Liberation Front which 2 months ago issued a communique on its objectives which are similar to those of the MRP.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO 'ABUSES' BY HONDURAS, PEREZ STATEMENT

Withdrawal of Diplomats

PA272256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today announced that Manuel Andara, its official in charge of Central American affairs, and his assistant, Luis Vanegas, will travel to Honduras to bring back five of the six Nicaraguan diplomats in Honduras.

As was announced, Nicaragua will leave only a charge d'affaires in Tegucigalpa. It decided to withdraw the members of its embassy due to the constant "abuses" committed against them by members of the Honduran armed forces.

The Press and Information Office of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government has scheduled a news conference this afternoon in which Nicaraguan foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto and members of the junta will supposedly refer to the statement Honduran Foreign Minister Elised Perez Cadalso made to the foreign press in Tegucigalpa today.

According to press reports reaching Managua, the chief of Honduran diplomacy expressed "his government's concern over the establishment in Nicaragua of a leftist regime and the presence of many Cuban doctors and teachers."

According to the report from Honduras, military junta President Policarpo Paz Garcia expressed fear that "Nicaragua will become a communist dictatorship like the one in Cuba. If this occurs, nothing will have been gained by the overthrow of the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship."

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE this afternoon that Foreign Minister D'Escoto will soon issue an official communique which will surely deal with those statements by the Honduran Government. This will also be the subject of the junta's press conference.

Foreign Ministry Statement

PA280056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2251 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today accused Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso of assuming "an interventionist attitude toward Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry headed by Father Miguel D'Escoto said while making a statement to an international news agency, the Honduran foreign minister referred to issues which fall within the purview of the Nicaraguan Government.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry statement indicated that "despite its promises to respect Nicaragua's sovereignty and its statements of good will toward our people, the Honduran Government, through Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso's statement to a news agency today, has assumed a frankly interventionist attitude toward Nicaragua. His statement interferes in our domestic affairs since it refers to situations which only concern the government and people of our country."

The Foreign Ministry statement added that "it considers the statement that Honduras will not have gained anything 'by eliminating the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship if Nicaragua falls into the hands of another one, that of Fidel Castro,' an indescribable abuse."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry added that "it was Nicaragua and only Nicaragua which eliminated the Somozist dictatorship, and that liberation process was achieved without the slightest aid from the Honduran Government."

The Nicaraguan Government stated that "in the 17th meeting of foreign ministers, the Honduran Government which now wants to appear before the world as a defender of democracy, washed its hands of the genocidal Somoza and ordered its foreign minister to abstain from voting to condemn the great friend of some Honduran officers--Anastasio Somoza."

"The presence in Nicaragua not of alleged Cuban teachers but of our close friends and brothers, the Cuban teachers, to cooperate in our great literacy campaign is the exclusive concern of national sovereignty. We are deeply grateful for the Cuban people's generosity in providing such valuable aid," the Nicaraguan statement noted.

It added that "Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso's unfortunate reference to our literacy campaign shows that instead of being concerned about the 70 percent illiteracy rate in Honduras, he agrees to be the spokesman of foreign interests which apparently are the ones really behind these provocations and others the Honduran Government has repeatedly made against our people."

The Nicaraguan Government indicated that "the Nicaraguan foreign minister is not scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso soon, but he wished that the foreign minister will seriously think about the irresponsibility of his statement today if he truly is interested in maintaining good relations between two countries whose peoples have common origins and destinies."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry statement was issued prior to a news conference by members of the Nicaraguan Government Junta to discuss relations between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Press Conference Canceled

PA280010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Statement by Manuel Espinoza, responsible for information and press of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government, at the Government House in Managua--live]

[Text] Companero newsmen and listeners of La Voz de Nicaragua, we want to announce that the press conference scheduled for this afternoon here at the Government House will not be held since a meeting is now being held among the National Reconstruction Government Junta, members of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the Nicaraguan foreign minister to discuss the situation resulting from the statement made by Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso.

We also want to announce that Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman's scheduled trip to Costa Rica tomorrow has been postponed.

[Question] What about the trip to Panama?

[Answer] The trip to Panama will be made.

The meeting will be lengthy since the press conference has been postponed and since an official Foreign Ministry atatement has already been issued regarding Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso's statement. In the Foreign Ministry statement, Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman accused the Honduran Government of interfering in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. We will have more information tomorrow after this meeting.

EDEN PASTORA VIEWS BORDER PROBLEMS WITH HONDURAN ARMY

PA280317 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Nov 79 pp 8, 26 PA

[By special correspondent Antonio Graell]

[Text] Managua--Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora, better known in the Sandinist Army ranks as Commander Cero, has said it is a small sector of the Honduran Armed Forces which does not understand revolutionary processes that has been harassing Nicaragua along the border.

In an exclusive interview to CRITICA regarding the attacks by the Honduran Armed Forces against Nicaragua on its northern border, Pastora said he could not say the entire Honduran Army is responsible. It is a small sector which is responsible. He said this sector was involved with Somozism--in its crimes and its private businesses.

"We are aware the Honduran people are a fraternal people who fully support the Nicaraguan people. Just like the Panamanian people, the Honduran people also shed their blood for the liberation of our people," Commander Cero indicated. He added, "We know there is a sector of the Honduran Army which agrees with our revolutionary process and does not agree with the provocations by the reactionary sector of the Honduran Army."

The Nicaraguan deputy interior minister said:"In view of our revolutionary maturity, we are not going to fall prey to provocation. We are currently handling the situation well and we are teaching them a lesson through the very cordial and friendly relations we have established with the Salvadoran and Guatemalan governments."

He said those relations are serving as an example for that reactionary sector of Hondurans, mainly those in the army who, although a minority, are making their opposition very evident.

COMMANDER RUIZ: REVOLUTION WILL NOT BE EXPORTED

PA271532 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[ANN report]

[Excerpts] Revolutionary Commander Henry Ruiz, also known as Modesto, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, described the Sandinist revolution as democratic, popular and anti-imperialist during an interview with the new NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY.

The broad participation of the masses in the process gives it democratic character. The FSLN serves as the vanguard of the revolution.

Concerning its anti-imperialist nature, he analyzed the long Nicaraguan liberation struggle from the days of Sandino, who fought the U.S. armed intervention. It is also part of the struggles of the Latin American peoples which are national independence movements in their more concrete form.

He said the moment calls for creating collective and not individual awareness, which is alien to our efforts to achieve stability for everyone. The ultraleft is knowingly or unknowingly joining the right and, despite the nation's serious economic problems, is attempting to exert influence to obtain what we are not yet able to give and create difficulties for the revolution. We will be patient, but only to the limits necessary to safeguard this revolution, whose cost has been dramatically high. The revolution will be allowed to proceed, but there is no room for the counterrevolution, he added.

With the honesty that has always characterized the FSLN, he referred to the errors of this period. He particularly noted those mentioned by Interior Minister Tomas Borge regarding certain abuses by inexperienced youths who are not aware of the Front's policies because there has been so much to solve in such little time.

He noted that some government and popular sectors have been infiltrated by Somozists who are trying to create difficulties or false conflicts among the people. All of this is now being carefully studied in order to correct abuses and errors. The FSLN has always been steadfast in its policy of being just and generous. This is the moment to be more careful in applying this justice. We are honest enough to admit our errors and tell the people about them so everyone will know that we are listening to their opinions.

In conclusion, he described Nicaragua's foreign policy position within the nonalined countries movement as anti-imperialist, antiracist, anti-Zionist and against exploitation and the oppression of man by man. He added that our country does not intend to attack anyone and that the campaign of fear regarding the exportation of revolution organized by reactionaries in countries with antipopular and fascist regimes is intended to mobilize domestic counterrevolution and foreign aggression.

We will not attack anyone. We will not export the revolution. We respect the self-determination of peoples and their decisions.

Tomas borge has said we have no more responsibility for any changes that occur in Latin America other than that which stems from our example and revolutionary morale. However, we will not allow ourselves to be attacked. Let no one be mistaken. We have a popular army determined to defend the revolution.

SQUADS FOR LITERACY CAMPAIGN BEING ORGANIZED

PA280339 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] Approximately 7,000 literacy squads will be trained for the national literacy crusade. Each squad will be composed of 30 volunteers with the following similar characteristics: They will be the same sex, age and from the same school or institute and if they are university students, the same department. They will receive technical training for 1 hour a week in addition to their collective courses.

Ernesto Vallecillo, executive director of the campaign, announced this and said the brigade members must willingly respond to mobilizations to increase the revolutionary spirit of the crusade. The squads are going to operate in rural and urban sectors.

Vallecillo reported the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Parents Association, the Sandinist Children, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the Sandinist Workers Central and one section of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers are going to work in the urban areas.

Each squad will be under a brigade which in turn will be under a column. A column will be under a front. All fronts will be coordinated by the Central Committee of the National Literacy Crusade. The necessary logistics are being prepared to enable the eradication of the very high illiteracy rate.

CUS PROTESTS FSLN ACCUSATIONS, DEMANDS AUTONOMY

PA232011 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The letter we are publishing here was sent to the government junta by the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] on 28 August. Since the CUS has not received a reply, its leaders brought a copy of the letter to this newspaper in an effort to get a response to the demands stated in the letter.

Managua, 28 August 1979
Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction
Managua
Distinguished Companeros:

This is to inform you of certain problems we have been having with the persons who are organizing the Sandinist Workers Central [CST].

Ever since the CUS was founded, it has struggled for true freedom and in order to obtain it, it opposed the dictatorship.

Our confederation was the one which asked the workers of the world for a boycott. This action resulted in the death of our companero Luis Medrano Flores, secretary general of our organization, who was killed on 9 January.

Our confederation was able to negotiate the best collective agreements existing in the country today despite the many obstacles presented by the dictatorship and this is demonstrated in our efficient work.

The government program of the Junta of National Reconstruction described freedom to organize labor as one of its main postulates. That freedom, however, is not working for the CUS. On the contrary armed individuals of the Sandinist National Liberation Front are trying to prevent our activities.

There is nothing wrong in members of the Sandinist front trying to organize new unions to make up the CST. We believe, however, that it is wrong for them to try to obtain the affiliation of unions which opposed the dictatorship for many years by using lies, insults and baseless accusations in addition to the weapons they carry when they attend the meetings.

Commander "Jose Benito" of Corinto has accused leaders of our organizations there of being thieves and having yielded to management. In addition, somebody who calls himself Commander Ricardo of Chinandega has accused our Chinandega leaders of being treacherous counterrevolutionaries, thieves and imperialists. These two men have said the leaderships of our unions must disappear because they were elected in a fraudulent manner. Our organization, however, is eminently democratic; we practice democracy.

We are very concerned about Commander Jose Benito's statements saying "there will be democracy in Nicaragua but only for those who openly fought against the dictatorship." This distorts the concept of democracy itself. We are even more concerned about his saying that "the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has two token figures who represent the bourgeoisie." These statements show a harmful sectarianism particularly at this time when the unique Nicaraguan revolution needs the efforts of all to make it stronger and permanent.

Regarding the charge that we are proimperialist, it could not be more ridiculous because our confederation has always struggled against any kind of imperialism and has never supported an imperialist policy.

We have relations with the workers of the democratic world, our brothers in the working class, through the regional Inter-American Labor Organization and the International Confederation of Free Unions from whom we are receiving aid. We are turning over most of this aid to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. In doing this we are demonstrating that we trust the revolution but this does not mean that we are obliged to accept any kind of slogans. Free labor activity means complete autonomy.

We do not oppose the creation of the CST because we firmly believe the workers have the right to become organized. We also believe, however, that the unity of the working class will occur gradually through a process and never through decrees regardless of who issues them. We believe the CST has the same right to be established that we had. It also has the right to remain in the struggle against the exploitation of man by man.

We hope our explanation will serve to guarantee one of the freedoms the Nicaraguan people fought and generously shed their blood for: the labor freedom of the working class of which we are part. We take this opportunity to greet you.

Fraternally, Jose Espinoza Navas, CUS Secretary General
Mariano Mendoza Juarez, CUS Negotiations Secretary

RADIO NEWSMEN JOIN SANDINIST WORKERS CENTRAL

PA251734 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In a historic meeting, members of the Managua Radio Newsmens Union [SRP] yesterday agreed unanimously to join the Sandinist Workers Central [CST]. The SRP members decided to join the CST fully convinced that this is an important step toward uniting the working class of Nicaragua, unity that is necessary to strengthen popular power, the pillar of our revolution. The SRP played a vital role during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and has adopted a definite stand in the construction of the new Nicaragua. The newsmen said it is necessary to work for the unity of the working class.

DORA MARIA TELLEZ HEADS CDS IN MANAGUA

PA202058 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Dora Maria Tellez, the guerrilla commander better known as Dos in the attack on the National Palace, now heads the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] of Managua. It is recalled that during the memorable action of 22 August last year, Dora Maria Tellez was considered the political head of the operation. It is believed she will give much strength to the tasks of the CDS.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS PREPARING FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

PA242012 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Preparations are underway for national assemblies of mass organizations such as the Sandinist Workers Central [CST], the Farm Workers Association and the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. The purpose of these assemblies, which are planned for December, is to structure each of the mass organizations with authentic representatives chosen from the various departments.

The CST has already established a provisional national committee that is working on seminars that will lay the groundwork for the first constituent congress in December.

In the CDS, delegates of the departments have been appointed and a national CDS council has been set up. It is provisional and has been charged with organizing the first assembly.

The Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women is preparing for its first national assembly to be held in January.

FSLN CALLS FOR SUSPENSION OF SEIZURES BY GOVERNMENT

PA220305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today recommended to the government junta "that it immediately and totally suspend" all seizures and interventions of houses, vehicles and urban and rural property.

According to the FSLN National Directorate, this suspension should last until all that has been seized and intervened thus far has been legally organized and administered. The authorities, particularly the Sandinist armed forces, must severely punish any violation of the government's measures concerning this matter, regardless of who the violator is.

A relevant document was read today by Commanders Carlos Nunez and Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez at the Juan de Dios Munoz FSLN Propaganda House. According to the commanders, they had deemed it necessary to make this recommendation to the national reconstruction government. "This is how abuses of authority, opportunism, bureaucratic [abuses], irresponsibility and even the usurpation of duties will be handled," the revolutionary leaders told newsmen.

They also said this is self-criticism in defense of the revolution, adding that all these weaknesses and limitations "go beyond the limit of revolutionary legality and fall within the framework of criminality."

Commanders Nunez and Tirado Lopez indicated that the appeal to put an end to these abuses, which darken the image of the revolution, is particularly aimed at the armed forces, government structures and mass organizations. Thus all the government measures aimed at resolving these problems which worry the FSLN's National Directorate will be fulfilled.

The seizures of the properties of the Somoza family and of the military officers and civilians who grew rich illegally under the previous regime are authorized by decree No 3 of 20 July. This decree was issued by the government junta in the wake of Somoza's overthrow.

PRIVATE BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES MEET WITH BAYARDO ARCE

PA232200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] An interesting meeting was held today between representatives of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate. Enrique [name indistinct], Ismael Reyes, William Baez and two other COSEP representatives attended the meeting. They voiced the private sector's distrust of investing in Nicaragua out of fear that the country is moving toward socialism. Commander Bayardo Arce replied that neither the Sandinist front, its National Directorate nor the government junta will decide the course of our revolution. Instead, the people will decide the path of our revolution.

The COSEP (?praised) the National Directorate and the government junta for the decree published yesterday which suspended confiscations. It added that the conference held by Commanders Tirado and Carlos Nunez was very productive. The COSEP representatives indicated that the private sector agrees with the Sandinist revolution.

LIST BEING DRAFTED OF PRISONERS TO BE TRIED, RELEASED

PA242350 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The lists of Somozist prisoners who will be tried by the emergency courts and those who will be released are being compiled. Our sources indicated that the selection process is being carried out at the departmental level with the cooperation of state security. Supreme Court sources reported that the court's opinion of the law on the emergency courts will be ready today or tomorrow so it can be sent to the government junta. Four of the seven Supreme Court magistrates will travel to Cuba on Sunday, so they are hastening their work on the law.

DISMISSED WORKERS SEIZE TEXTILE PLANT

PA261804 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The physical installations of the Texcosa textile factory, which has its main office in the free zone, were seized by workers. A total of 110 workers last Thursday decided to make the move alleging that the company owes them 3 weeks' back pay and 2 weeks' normal wages. The workers said they are keeping the doors of the plant closed because the owners are removing machinery and taking it elsewhere. The workers have been given notice, which the company requested at the Labor Ministry on 3 November.

The owners say there is no raw material for operating the plant, but the workers argue that there is. Labor Ministry inspectors arrived on Friday morning to make the necessary investigations.

Through their leaders, the workers said the Labor Ministry has not handled the matter expeditiously and that it has sent inspectors out several times. However, their findings have not been reported. The Texcosa company is represented by Arturo Vaughn, who could not be located by LA PRENSA for his version of the labor problem.

MPSP CONDEMNS NATO ARMS RACE ESCALATION

FL271143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a statement condemning NATO's warmongering escalation. The statement says that today more than ever it is necessary to oppose the bellicose position of U.S. imperialism. It adds that the latter is increasing its war budget, has ordered the installation of MX missiles and is planning to renew the use of nuclear weapons and even new chemical weapons in Europe which threaten socialist countries in the face of the firm and serene policy of peace of the USSR which took the unilateral initiative of reducing troops and equipment in the GDR territory and has proposed peaceful negotiations to neighboring countries that belong to NATO.

The statement goes on to say that in response to the World Peace Council call to dedicate 27 November 1979 to condemn NATO's arms race maneuvers, especially in Western Europe, MPSP charges before the world and particularly the American continent, that the chiefs of the Yankee Pentagon and the big beneficiaries from the military industrial complex are the ones promoting and encouraging the current arms race escalation. The MPSP warns them of the grave responsibility they are assuming by such actions.

ELECTRIC POWER PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL271907 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The protocol on the Cuban-Czechoslovak working group for the development of the electric power industry in the Republic of Cuba has been signed by Gerald Simon, Cuban vice minister of the electric power industry and vice president of the Cuban-Czechoslovak committee for scientific and technical cooperation. Signing for the Czechoslovak side was (Janos Jan Janik), federal deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. The document, which included analysis of the development of construction of the three 125-megawatt units for the 10 de Octubre thermoelectric plant, is the result of meetings between Cuban and Czechoslovak organizations to develop electric power in Cuba.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, INSTABILITY IN GUATEMALA

PA250257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] An average of 10 murders are committed every day in Guatemala by the military and police forces which are supported in their criminal activities by Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's tyranny.

It is hard to believe people can live in such a hell, but that is the way it is and figures exist to prove it. More than 2,500 persons were murdered in the first 10 months of this year, and in the past 15 months there have been a total of 4,000 casualties. The Guatemalan press reports every day on the number of violent deaths in the country. This many deaths in the interior, this many in the capital, this many in a certain zone, and this many someplace else. As a Guatemalan journalist recently said, it sometimes looks as if these were production figures or votes being counted.

Since Jacobo Arbenz' progressive government was overthrown in 1954--an operation in which U.S. imperialism was directly involved--more than 73,000 politically motivated murders have been committed in Guatemala.

Casualties have included political, union and student leaders, professionals, religious men, workers, and peasants. Since then the country has been gradually turning into a paradise for U.S. transnational companies. This is why it is not hard to believe the recent charges that the main foreign monopolies operating in Guatemala, among them the Coca Cola bottling company and the (Tamatsan) and (Chimuc) banana companies, have also organized armed repressive groups. These groups operate in coordination with the paramilitary bands protected by the army and the police. This collusion is evidenced when one learns that those groups have threatened to kill lawyers opposed to the transfer of Guatemalan nickel to the important (Smiler) transnational company.

According to the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO, Guatemalan official vehicles frequently and publicly chase and intercept workers, students, priests, lawyers, and popular organization leaders. Afterwards, they are shot to death. Once dead, one of the assassins steps out of his vehicle and sprays the victim's face with machinegun fire until it is impossible to identify him. Over 16 paramilitary groups currently operate in Guatemala. Prominent groups include the secret anticommunist army, the death squad, the White Hand and the King's Band. The Guatemalan police force also has the so-called Command 6. This group is comprised of former Somozist soldiers who fled to that country after Nicaragua's revolutionary victory.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEMS SYMPOSIUM COMPLETES STUDY PROCESS

FL231139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] After four days of meetings the participants to the first international symposium on penitentiary systems, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Interior, MININT, the main topic and subtopics presented to the meeting have been studied. Yesterday afternoon proposals were studied on the organization and operation of scientific and technical institutions responsible for criminology studies on the penal population and the classification of resources in penitentiary centers. Representatives of the USSR, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Cuba explained the experiences of their respective countries in this area.

A Cuban documentary was shown dealing with testimonies of CIA agents who spent years behind bars in Cuban penitentiaries in which they narrate their ties with counterrevolutionary activities and treatment received from the Cuban authorities.

Special presentations were made by Santiago Cuba, Cuban attorney general of the republic, and Francisco de Varona Duque-Estrada, vice president of the Supreme People's tribunal. The two officials dealt with the work and operations of these organizations, especially that relating to the topic under study at the symposium.

Sessions End

FL241907 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The first international symposium on penitentiary systems concluded a few moments ago at the Palace of Conventions. The closing session was chaired by PCC Politburo members Blas Roca and Sergio del Valle, PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero, PCC Central Committee members Vilma Espin, Enio Leyva, Jose Abrahantes and others. This first symposium made it possible for a broad exchange of experiences between the delegates from more than 20 countries participating in the meeting. During its working sessions there were special speeches by Justice Minister Armando Torres Santrayll, People's Supreme Court President Francisco de Varona Duque-Estrada and Attorney General Santiago Cuba as well as Antonio Perez Herrero and Interior Minister Sergio del Valle. The closing remarks of the event were made by Blas Roca.

BARBADOS

DOMINICA'S SERAPHIN SEEKS AID FOR ISLAND'S RECONSTRUCTION

Holds Talks With Government Officials

FL261540 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Barbados is expected to assist further in the reconstruction of Dominica by lending assistance in the areas of fisheries, education and the civil service.

Dominica's Prime Minister Mr. Oliver Seraphin arrived on an official visit to the island yesterday to cloudy skies and rain.

Mr. Seraphin was met on his arrival by Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams, Attorney-General Mr. Henry Forde; Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Bernard St. John; and Minister of Health and National Insurance Miss Billie Miller.

Mr. Seraphin and his party left the airport for government headquarters for talks with Prime Minister Adams and government officials.

After the discussions, Mr. Seraphin said that the main subjects had been those of fisheries, education and the civil service.

He said that there were presently a joint effort between the islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados in the area of fisheries and Dominica was hoping to join forces with these islands.

In the area of education, a number of Dominican students would be transferred to Barbados to enter the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic. Mr. Seraphin said that it had not yet been decided exactly how many students would be admitted.

Mr. Adams described yesterday morning's talks as cordial. He said that the two sides had reported on the progress made since their last talks and two new areas were discussed-one in reconstruction and the other of an independent character.

Reports U.S. Aid Offers

FL261545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Dominican Prime Minister Mr Oliver Seraphin last night reported some success towards raising the US$100 million the island needs for its rehabilitation following the ravages of Hurricane David last August 29.

Mr. Seraphin, now on an official visit in Barbados, held talks earlier yesterday with British and American envoys and senior officials of the Organisation of American States.

He told a press conference that the U.S. was giving US$175,000 in housing materials. About US$three million in bilateral aid will also be allocated for housing reconstruction.

The U.S. will also provide to Dominica and the other less developed countries (LDCS) an officer for project identification and preparation.

CUBA TO HELP BUILD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

FL261530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Nov 79 p 9 FL

[Text] Grenada, November 19, 1979--Cuba is to assist the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to start construction of an international airport before the end of this year, and decision on its location will be made this week.

This was disclosed by Prime Minister Bishop at a rally called yesterday to commemorate "Bloody Sunday," 18th November 1973, when members of the New Jewel Movement were brutally beaten by then Premier Eric Gairy's squad of criminals, the 'Mongoose Gang.'

Bishop said that, over the past 8 months, the PRG has held discussions with several countries and international organisations on the question of the airport. "The best offer we have at this time that can help us to make a start this year," he said, "has come, once again, from the one country that has rendered the most assistance to our revolution over the past eight months, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba."

During his attendance at the General Assembly of the United Nations in October, the prime minister said, he had had discussions with Fidel Castro concerning the airport, and he told his listeners that, this week, the Cuban Government is sending, as a gift 85 pieces of heavy and other equipment for use on the airport construction. This equipment includes 14 bulldozers, 6 scrapers and 20 dump trucks and Cuba will send also as a gift, 4,000 tons of cement and 1,500 tons of steel; 250 Cuban technicans will be loaned for the project.

Bishop said he estimated the Cuban aid was worth 25 million dollars. He did not state the currency but informed sources said today these are Eastern Caribbean dollars (EC 2.70--U.S. 1.00).

Another 25 million dollars will be needed to complete the airport and there is to be an issue of "government airport bonds" in denominations of 10, 50 and 100 dollars to raise this sum. Details of the bonds were not given but an informed source said it was probable they would be redeemable in 20 years and would probably pay 6 percent interest.

Bishop said there were two possible sites for the airport. One is on the east coast at right angles to the existing airport runway and the other is at Point Saline on the south coast. There are advantages and disadvantages to both sites, he said, but a decision will be made this week.

SECURITY FORCES INVESTIGATE MERCENARY THREAT

FL272127 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Grenada's security forces were today continuing their investigation into what they term a right-wing threat of mercenary invasion. A spokesman for the prime minister's office said the investigation comes in the wake of reports 2 days ago that a low-flying aircraft was seen in the area of (Pearl) airport and that a ship (?was docked) in a nearby cove. The spokesman said it was possible the ship might contain mercenary elements and that the plan had come in for a survey. The spokesman said that he could not substantiate reports that a dozen shells were fired from any [word indistinct] positions around the airport, and that he was unaware of Grenada's capability to fire shells.

GUYANA

BURNHAM CONGRATULATES BELIZEAN PREMIER, RENEWS SUPPORT

FL232048 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burham, has cabled congratulations to Premier George Price of Belize (?on his) electoral victory. And Mr Burnham also renewed his country's total support for the early and secured independence of the British Central American republic.

Mr Price's ruling People's United Party won its seventh straight election victory at the voting yesterday. The Guyanese prime minister also told Premier Price that he looked forward to continued cooperation and collaboration between both countries.

TRADE TEAM LEAVES FOR USSR FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

FL222106 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Mr Chris Nascimento, a minister in the office of Guyana's Prime Minister Burnham, is at the head of a three-man team which left Guyana today to negotiate the purchase of mobile mechanical equipment from the Soviet Union. The government statement issued today did not give details as to the value of orders likely to be placed, but stated that Mr Nascimento would hold talks with senior Soviet officials and representatives of companies making (?cars), four-wheel drive vehicles, agricultural equipment and aviation and broadcasting equipment. The statement said the visit follows one made to the Soviet Union in February by Works and Transportation Minister Steve Naraine. It added that the negotiations would fall within the terms of a protocol signed by Prime Minister Burnham during a Soviet visit last year. The protocol provides for extended credit facilities with low interest rates repayable up to 10 years.

MEXICO

OIL PRODUCTION DOUBLED IN PAST 3 YEARS

PA252012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1236 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Nov (LATIN)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, general director of Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), has announced that Mexico has doubled its output of crude oil over the past 3 years, hitting a new record of 1.81 million barrels per day. He explained that his country, one of the largest oil producing countries that does not belong to OPEC, had an average daily output of 894,000 barrels with proven reserves of some 6 billion barrels. However, Mexico produced 1.8 million barrels per day in 1979. This is more than twice as much as 3 years ago, and proven reserves went up to 45.8 billion barrels, Diaz Serrano said. The PEMEX general director made his announcement last night in a meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo at PEMEX headquarters.

"Think of what it means these days for Mexico to have oil," President Lopez Portillo told Diaz Serrano. "It means the difference between the summit and the abyss, and we are heading for the top."

Diaz Serrano has estimated that Mexico will be producing 2.25 million barrels per day in 1980. The PEMEX director said recently that Mexico will export 1.11 million barrels of crude per day next year, compared to 778,000 barrels being exported daily this year.

Lopez Portillo told a Japanese newsman 3 days ago that Mexico, with potential reserves of 200 billion barrels, cannot replace the Middle East in its role as an oil producer. At a recent UN General Assembly meeting, the Mexican president suggested that mankind create global mechanisms to solve the international oil crisis.